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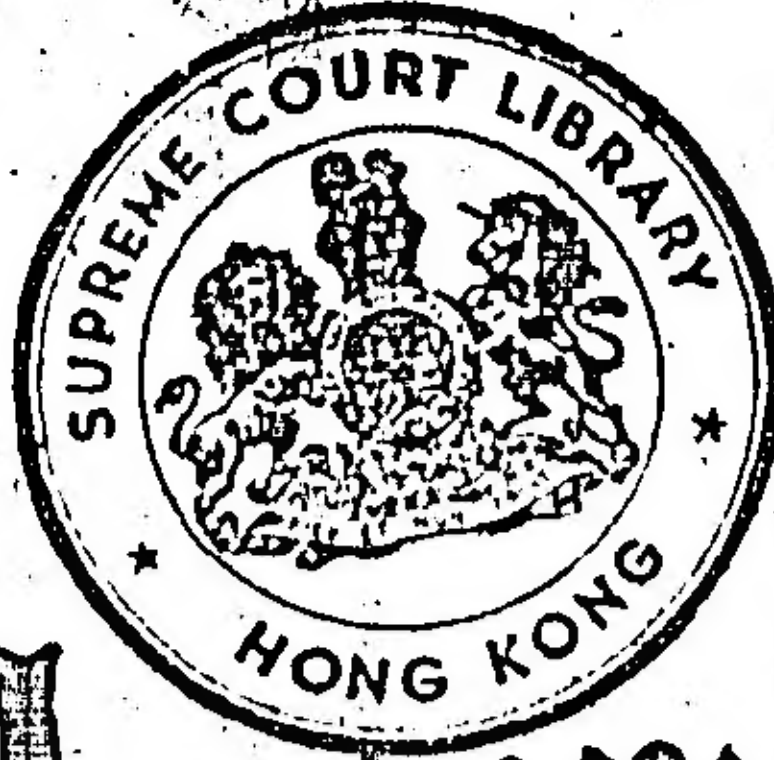
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TUESDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1946.

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WAR AN INTEGRAL PART OF NAZI POLICY

Scathing Indictment Of Hitler's Satellites At Nuremberg Trial

By Co-Operation They Became Parties To Aggressive War

Nuremberg, Sept. 30.—The terrible indictment of guilt weighed crushing on the 21 Nazi defendants of Nuremberg to-night and left little doubt that only a few of them would escape the death penalty when the court's verdicts and sentences bring the 10-month trial to its mighty final climax to-morrow.

Although the court ruled that the Reich Cabinet, the General Staff and the High Command were not criminal organisations it made clear that as individuals many of their members must be punished.

When the 21 accused trooped wearily from the dock to-night after seven and a half hours of listening to the overwhelming condemnation of the civilised world of crimes committed by Adolf Hitler and the Nazi system, there probably was not a single one of them who could hope for outright acquittal.

Probably not more than three, and at the most six, could hope to escape the death penalty and probably spend the rest of their days in some Allied prison.

Throughout the two long, gruelling sessions, the 21 defendants had sat listening to the Tribunal's clear, calm and locally dispassionate review of the rise of Nazism, its crescendoing drive for world domination and its mounting record of acts of aggression, plundering, cruelties and murder. At first they appeared to strain their ears to catch any clues as to their own individual complicity and fates. Later, their interest gave way to evident boredom and for the most part they sat a stumped, checked, hollow-eyed dishevelled group of weary and hopeless men paying little if any attention to the verdict of history on events in which they had played dominant roles.

All four member judges of the Tribunal and their alternates are taking part in the reading of the judgment. Lord Justice Lawrence, President of the Tribunal, was followed by his colleague, Mr. Justice Birkett, the French judge followed and after them the Americans. The Soviet members of the bench will wind up the delivery.

The summary states that the Tribunal did not find it necessary to decide whether a single conspiracy between the defendants had been established by the evidence, which in fact proved the existence of many separate plans to wage aggressive war.

Barbaric Plan
When with knowledge of Hitler's aims they gave him their co-operation they made themselves parties to the plan he had initiated. The judgment states: "The war against Poland did not come suddenly out of an otherwise clear sky. Evidence has made it plain that this was a war of aggression as well as the seizure of Austria and Czechoslovakia was premeditated and carefully prepared and was not undertaken until the moment was thought opportune for it to be carried through as a definite part of the pre-ordained scheme and plan."

The Tribunal has decided that certain of the defendants planned and waged aggressive war against 12 nations and were, therefore, guilty of this series of crimes. "It is clear that the planning and preparation has been carried out in a most systematic way at every stage."

At this stage, Mr. Justice Parker (United States) took over the reading of the judgment. Mr. Justice Biddle, Mr. Justice Parker's strong voice delivered these next words of the Tribunal's finding on Nazi war-making: "It is not necessary to decide whether a single master conspiracy between the defendants had been established by the evidence."

"The threat of war—and war itself, if necessary—was an integral part of the Nazi policy. The evidence (Continued on Page 4)

Eisenhower Sees Evidence Of World Co-Operation

Berlin, Sept. 30 (UP).—Gen Dwight Eisenhower, sharply critical of too much pessimism, said to-day that there was a definite evidence of growing international co-operation throughout the world.

Back in Berlin for the first time in nearly a year, the Army's Chief of Staff told a press conference: "We have evidence that international co-operation in the world is not a dead issue but is growing and should produce increasing results."

"Speaking as a soldier we can look forward with more optimism than has been reflected in statements at home," he said.

Warning that civilisation could not stand another global war, Gen Eisenhower said the world must not despair. "Every soldier who has been in this past conflict is looking forward with the hope that intelligent understanding will bring the day when soldiers like myself will be out of a job."

Gen Eisenhower expressed the belief that other Powers—Russia and France—would want to join the British and Americans in the economic unification of all Germany as soon as the advantages of the bi-zonal arrangement were proved.

Kronsberg Jewel Theft Case

U.S. Woman Officer Given Five-Year Prison Term

Frankfurt, Sept. 30 (UP).—Capt Kathleen Durant, a member of the American Women's Army Corps, was sentenced to five years' hard labour and dismissal from service to-day when the United States court martial in Frankfurt found her guilty of charges of being absent without leave and embezzlement in the Kronsberg jewel case.

Kathleen Durant and her husband, Col Durant, were arrested on their honeymoon by the military police in the United States. They were accused of stealing the Kronsberg jewels valued at more than \$500,000 from the castle which was used as a rest centre for United States troops.

LEBANON EVACUATED

Beirut, Sept. 30 (UP).—The British Legation announced formally to-day complete evacuation of Lebanon with the departure to-day of the British Army liquidation staff. The Legation announcement said the liquidation staff has proceeded to Egypt.

U.S. Navy Forces To Remain In Mediterranean

While Needed to Support Foreign Policy

Washington, Sept. 30 (UP).—The United States has made it clear to the world in a statement by the Secretary of Navy, Mr. James Forrestal, that she intends to keep naval forces in the Mediterranean as long as they are needed there to support United States foreign policy.

Ever since World War I the American Navy has kept warships in the Mediterranean and Mr. Forrestal says there is no reason to pull out now.

The Navy Secretary said the Navy does not intend to acquire shore bases in the Mediterranean but the number of American warships on duty there will be kept at a level consistent with two purposes:

"Firstly, to support the Allied occupation forces and the Allied military governments in the discharge of their responsibilities in the occupied areas of Europe."

"Secondly, to protect United States interests and support United States policies in the area."

The United States Navy now has a division of cruisers and a squadron of destroyers and the necessary auxiliary vessels in the Mediterranean. Most are at Naples, Palermo, Messina and Trieste.

Franklin D. Roosevelt is now en route to Norfolk from the Mediterranean. Mr. Forrestal emphasised that Mediterranean duty was an excellent opportunity to train officers and men.

Reds Open Attack Against Hopei Capital

Peiping, Sept. 30 (UP).—The Communists yesterday opened a surprise attack against the environs of Peiping, capital of Hopei Province, 85 miles southwest of Peiping, according to reports in military quarters here to-day.

Nationalist reinforcements are being rushed there for a counter-attack.

According to the Social Welfare Daily, the Communists were driving on Peiping, which is strategically located along the Peiping-Hankow Railway from opposite directions on both sides of the tracks. They have captured two station towns—Wanhsia, 25 miles west-northwest of Peiping, and Tachow, 15 miles north-east of Peiping.

The newspaper, in an urgent dispatch from Peiping, said fighting is continuing furiously last night.

Takwangcheng Captured

Chengchow, Sept. 30.—Advancing westward from Fengning, 130 miles north-west of Chengchow, Government troops have occupied Takwangcheng near the Jehol-Chahar border.—Central News.

Reward For Defenders

Nanking, Sept. 30 (UP).—Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek has given a CNS10,000,000 reward (US\$2,500) to the defenders of Tachow who held out against the Communist siege for seven weeks.

Kalgan Attack Ordered

Nanking, Sept. 30.—A Nationalist attack on Kalgan, the main Communist military base, has been ordered by the Central Government, according to an unconfirmed Chinese press report.

Meanwhile, the Nationalists are being along the Peiping-Suiyuan Railway. Hsuehshui, 52 miles south-east of Kalgan, is still holding out against the Nationalists.

It is beyond question that the Communists will make a major stand at Kalgan. A Party spokesman emphasised that it will be a fight "to the last breath and the last bullet" (Continued on Page 4)

Preparedness Is Keynote Of American Legion Convention

Strong Army and Navy Best Peace Guarantee

San Francisco, Sept. 30 (UP).—The American Legion to-day opened the 28th National Convention on a keynote of preparedness. Five thousand eight hundred veterans of the two World Wars assembled to hear speakers and resolutions exhorting the nation to remain strong until global peace is guaranteed.

Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, Chief of Naval Operations, told the Convention that until the day when war has been proved to be permanently abolished, a strong Army and Navy would remain as "our best guarantee for peace."

It is far better, that diplomats of the world settle international issues across conference tables in debate than see solutions with planes, tanks and guns.

Mr. John H. Hilldring, Assistant Secretary of State for Occupied Territories, said it was natural that the views of Russia, Britain, France and the United States would differ sometimes regarding the attainment of the ultimate objectives of the occupation.

He said: "We had similar differences with our Allies in planning strategy and tactics during the war. We worked out those differences then. I am confident that with patience, reason and persistence we can iron out our differences now. There is no place in the world where the interests of the great Powers are more sharply outlined than in Germany, Austria, Japan and Korea."

Basically, the United States wants to see these occupied countries demilitarised and democratised. I believe that our Allies would share their views."

Mr. Hilldring added: "We have been working to demilitarise Japan industrially as well as militarily. As in Germany we are now embarking on a programme to make Japan as self-sufficient as possible. The sooner Japan and Germany are able to pay their own way economically, the earlier the American Government can cease the appropriation of funds for use in those countries. In Japan our problems are somewhat more simple than in Germany for we already have economic and internal political unity. There is an indigenous government in Japan with jurisdiction over the whole country with the result that the problem of exercising control over the Japanese is greatly simplified."

The American policy calls for the establishment of a united, democratic and independent Korea. Under the terms of the military occupation, northern Korea is held by the Soviet Army while we administer the southern half of the country. We early sought to unite the two zones of Korea under a joint United States-Soviet Commission. Unfortunately that has been delayed owing to the difference of views between ourselves and our Russian colleagues."

The FBI Director, Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, told the American Legion that Communism is an encroaching enemy of America which during the past five years has made its "deepest inroads on our national life." In the most outspoken attack on the Communists by a Federal official, Mr. Hoover said that Hitler devices and conquest tactics are being used with greater skill by the American Communists with their boring from within strategy. He added: "We are rapidly reaching a time when loyal Americans must be willing to stand up and be counted."

GOC DUE AT KAI TAK THIS AFTERNOON

The GOC (Major-General Festing), who has been attending the conference of Generals in London called by Lord Montgomery, is due at Kai Tak at 3 p.m. to-day. He will be met at the airport by the Acting GOC (Brigadier Linday), Col Clarke, Lt-Col Reynolds and guards of honour from the RAF and 150 Indian Brigade.

Major-General Festing is expected at Queen's Pier at 3.20 where he will be received by a guard of honour from 42 Commando; and the band of the Jaipur Guards.

Rebel Tribesmen Overpower Military Post

Small-Scale Skirmishes All Over S Persia

Teheran, Sept. 30.—The garrison at Band Amir, near Shiraz has been overpowered by the Quashquai tribesmen, it was announced here to-day. The military post of Band Amir controls several lines of communication and access to wells and the dam in the Shiraz district.

There was no direct news from Pashur, the Persian Gulf port, which the Persian air force was reported yesterday to have been ordered to bomb in order to dislodge the tribesmen who had gained a footing in parts of the town.

Today's reports in the Teheran press spoke of small scale skirmishes all over southern Persia but according to the majority of newspapers, Government forces have gained "complete control of the situation."

The four-member mission sent by the Prime Minister, Chavush, to Sulaiman, the Nasir Quashquai tribesman's leader at Shiraz bore a 24-hour ultimatum from the Tribesmen to the Government when it returned to Teheran yesterday, informed quarters to-day.

Nasir Quashquai told the mission that if the Government did not grant his demands within 24 hours, he would take action.

The Premier called Nasir Quashquai to take no action until negotiations could be resumed, informed quarters to-day.

The mission was to-day expected to return to Shiraz to resume talks with Nasir. Government circles expressed confidence that a satisfactory final settlement would be reached.—Reuter.

Stepinae Pleads Not Guilty

Archbishop of Zagreb On Collaboration Charge

Zagreb, Sept. 30 (UP).—Archbishop Sloysins Stepinae of Zagreb pleaded innocence to-day when he went on trial for alleged Nazi collaboration and crimes against the Yugo-Slav Government.

The 51-page indictment charged the leader of Croatian Catholics with forcing the people to join the Catholic Church and aid the Fascist Ustashi movement.

The prosecutor charged that Stepinae carried out forced conversions designed to "strengthen Papal interests in the Balkans and to secure the penetration of Italian imperialism."

During his three-hour questioning on the stand, Stepinae said "I do not consider I have ever betrayed the country." The Archbishop repeatedly replied "I refuse to answer" or "I have nothing to say" when questioned concerning the political activities of the Church.

The court named two attorneys to defend Stepinae, who refused to choose his own defence counsel. Meanwhile, the semi-official Vatican organ Osservatore Romano in a front-page editorial to-day said that the Zagreb trial against Stepinae is already over before it has even begun and accused the Tito Government of having substituted political power for justice.

Chicago Protest

Washington, Sept. 30 (UP).—Senators Charles McNichols and Archibald MacLachlan to-day called on the U.S. Government to voice its protest and use its influence on behalf of Catholic Archbishop Stepinae.

In a statement in Chicago, the Archbishop of Chicago said: "To its sordid record of injustice, tyranny and despotism, the Tito regime has now added another chapter which shocks and horrifies the civilised world."

He said he was convinced that Tito's action was designed "to destroy the Catholic Church—the only remaining voice that can oppose Tito's reign of terror."

INTERNATIONAL CONTROL OF DANUBE APPROVED

NAVIGATION TO BE FREE AND OPEN TO ALL STATES

Paris, Sept. 30.—The problem of internationalisation of the Danube came before the Peace Conference to-day when the Balkan Economic Commission heard the United States delegate, Senator Arthur Vandenberg, introduce the joint Anglo-American proposal for governing Danube navigation.

Mr. Vandenberg, making his maiden speech, urged the inclusion in the peace treaties of a pledge by Balkan ex-enemy States to establish international navigation on the Danube, also the calling of a conference of all Danubian States, plus the Big Four, within six months for the purpose of establishing a permanent international regime for the Danube.

The American delegate was immediately challenged by the Soviet delegate, M. Fedot Gusev, who said: "The United States and Britain like to let States who have no interest in the Danube regulate its navigation."

"Have the United States always followed this principle? There is one American river—the St. Lawrence. Do non-riparian States participate in the regulation of its navigation? Why the two criteria—one for the St. Lawrence and one for the Danube?"

Mr. Gusev insisted that Danube navigation should be settled only by those States directly interested in it. Mr. Vandenberg, admitting that the United States has no direct commercial interest in the Danube, said: "But we have an important interest in international peace and a special temporary interest in the Danube issue because it is an important and not a stagnant artery of commerce in the American zones of occupation in Germany and Austria."

Recalling that international regulation of the Danube had prevailed since 1856, Mr. Vandenberg said it seemed to the American delegation a great mistake for the conference to turn its back on all this history and experience, adding: "Worse, our silence would be actual retreat—abandonment of freedom long established before we fought World War I for greater freedoms. It seems to me the world is entitled to know its peacemakers at least are holding their own—and not slipping back into the darker ages."

Mr. Vandenberg was supported by Britain, France and Belgium while the Russian view was supported by Yugo-Slavia, Czechoslovakia and Poland.

French Compromise
Mr. Vandenberg eventually agreed to support a French compromise urging international control of the Danube and that navigation there should be free and open on terms of equality to national vessels and goods of all States. Put to the vote, French votes to five, India abstaining.

Despite Russian opposition it was also decided that a Danube conference of riparian and non-riparian States shall be held within six months of the signing of the Rumanian peace treaty.

At the Military Committee, whose work is nearly over, Czechoslovakia withdrew its amendment to reduce the size of the Hungarian army to 40,000 instead of 65,000 allowed under the draft peace treaty.

Britain and the United States supported the Czech amendments for demilitarisation of the Hungarian side of the Czech-Hungarian frontier, but Russia opposed it.

Gen Nikolai Slavov, for the Soviet Union, appealed to Czechoslovakia not to increase the breach between the Big Powers by maintaining this amendment. After hearing the Russian statement, the Czech representative withdrew his amendment.

FINNISH TREATY

The Committee disposed of the whole of the military clauses of the Finnish Treaty in a quarter of an hour, and also heard the Finnish and Hungarian delegates.

When the Finnish military clauses were dealt with, Capt R. G. Mackay, for Britain, reserved the right to introduce a later amendment for a new clause dealing with minesweeping. Apart from this there was no discussion of the Finnish Treaty, which allows Finland an army of 34,400, a navy of 10,000 tons with a personnel strength of 4,500, and an air force of 60 planes, without bombers.

The Military Committee now has to deal with amendments, which may be filed by member delegations after hearing the views of former (Continued on Page 4)

U.S. Navy Reduces Number Of Bases In Pacific

Washington, Sept. 30 (UP).—President Truman to-day received a comprehensive report on American naval operations in the Pacific, with special attention to the administration of United States island bases. The President conferred with the Secretary of the Navy, Mr. James Forrestal, Admiral John Towers, Commander-in-Chief in the Pacific, and Rear-Admiral Charles Pownall, commanding officer of the Marianas.

Mr. Forrestal said Admiral Towers reported on the general situation in the Pacific and Admiral Pownall reported in detail on the administration of Guam, Saipan, Tinian and other islands under his command. Asked whether the question of disposition of American bases in the Pacific arose, Mr. Forrestal said, "No, that is outside our level."

Admiral Towers told the press that the Navy, because of the budget cut, had reduced a number of post-war bases which it had planned to retain in the Pacific. He declined to list the bases, explaining that decisions regarding their selection were being carried out on governmental level. But he did say that the Navy's principal efforts in the near future would be devoted to the development of the naval base at Guam.

He said the Navy's main operating base would remain at Pearl Harbour, with a small base kept at Kwajalein together with several fleet anchorages such as Truk and Palau. He placed Okinawa and Manus in the category of being discussed at higher levels.

Admiral Towers stepped questions regarding the division of authority in the Pacific between the Navy and Gen. MacArthur, stating he had heard no reports regarding disagreement or the possibility that Gen. MacArthur wanted additional (Continued on Page 4)

STOP PRESS

NIMORI VERDICT THIS AFTERNOON

After the Defence Counsel and the Prosecuting Officer had delivered their respective closing addresses in the trial of Nimori Genichiro this morning, the Court was adjourned for consideration of its findings. The President (Lt-Col Stewart) announced that it was unlikely that the findings would be reached before 4 p.m. to-day.

Nimori, civilian interpreter attached to the Japanese Army, is charged on eight counts of committing atrocities on POWs.

This morning's session was entirely occupied by the delivery of the two closing addresses. The Defence speech, read by Lt Benyon, took 61 minutes, and the Prosecuting address, occupied an hour and 23 minutes. The Court comprises Lt-Col J. C. Stewart, Maj M. I. Ormsby, and Capt B. N. Kaul. Maj G. B. Puddicombe is prosecuting, and Nimori is being defended by Takahashi Mikio and Nibun Yurito, with Lt J. Benyon as adviser.

WINKS

TO-DAY AT
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They're back Again!
Gloriously together... In one of the greatest romances of all time! Ever-filmy! Ever-new!

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M-G-M's
"Waterloo Bridge"

with
LUCIE WATSON VIRGINIA FIELD
MARIA OUSPENSKAYA C. AUBREY SMITH

A Mervyn LeRoy Production
Screen Play by S. N. Behrman,
Montgomery and George Froeschel
Based on the Play "Waterloo Bridge" by Robert E. Sherwood
Directed by MERVYN LEROY
Produced by SIDNEY FRANKLIN

NEXT CHANGE

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"SALOME, Where She Danced"
in TECHNICOLOR

YVONNE DECARLO
ROD CAMERON
DAVID BRUCE
WALTER SLEZAK
ALBERT DEKKER
MARJORIE RAMBEAU
J. EDWARD BROMBERG
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Bottled Adventure

BILL ELLIOTT
Prairie Schooners

with **EVELYN YOUNG**
Screen play by Robert Lee Johnson, Fred Mylon
Directed by SAM NELSON

A WILD BILL HICKOK ADVENTURE
A COLUMBIA PICTURE

SHOWING TO-DAY **CATHAY** At 2.30, 5.15, 7.15 & 9.15 p.m.

REPEAT BY POPULAR REQUEST!
TO-DAY & TO-MORROW! DO NOT MISS IT!
IT'S THE YEAR'S CHAMPION TECHNICOLOR MUSICAL
"BROADWAY RHYTHM"
STARRING: George Glyn Charles
MURPHY SIMMS WINNINGER

NEXT CHANGE: **"SCARLET CLAW"**

20th Anniversary Of Talking Pictures

Warner Bros Gamble On Public Acceptance Of Talkies

Two decades ago Warner Brothers brought the magic of sound to the screens of the world. To-day this industry of the Motion Picture commemorates the founding of this new era of entertainment. August 6, 1926 the art was re-born, supreme in drama.

A little over 20 years ago the motion picture industry reached what was then considered the zenith, the pinnacle of its development in a rush of silent film epics calculated to needle public interest and enthusiasm, which was unaccountably beginning to wane. All of the latest techniques were used in shooting the pictures to inject more reality, more movement, and more colour to appease the captivated eyes of the movie-going public, but the technical skills of the film makers were apparently not the answer. It had become disturbingly evident that something new was needed. Revitalisation of the industry had become a necessity, and once this was realised it spelled the doom of the silent picture.

There could only be one answer, one final step forward, and this step was taken in 1926 by the Warner Brothers who gambled their entire fortune on the public acceptance of a new medium which talked. All New York was electrified by the astonishing August 6 opening of Warner's "Don Juan" the first motion picture in which sound was utilised. "Don Juan" had a musical score, recorded on Vitaphone by the New York Philharmonic Symphony Orchestra, and synchronised with the action of the picture by the fore-runners of the present day sound engineers.

The "Jazz Singer" which featured the first spoken words recorded on disc, and synchronised with the actual lip movements of Al Jolson, who ad-libbed "Come on Ma, listen to this." The public was delighted with that line, and with the musical sequences recorded on Vitaphone by Jolson. "The Lights of New York" the first all-talking picture followed closely on the heels of the "Jazz Singer" and it was acclaimed by the critics and public alike as the final step in the revolutionary development of the talking picture.

Sound pioneered by Warner Brothers, caught on with such rapidity that in 1928 over 200 theatres were wired for talking pictures, and the

entire nation was clamouring for a glimpse of what was called one of the marvels of the modern age.

For this "20th Anniversary of Talking Pictures" there is a Warner Brothers Picture shining on a record number of American screens. And on countless screens the world over. This is indeed an industry-wide tribute.

To commemorate this wonderful achievement here, Warner Brothers



Barbara Stanwyck and Dennis Morgan in Warner Bros. "Indiscretion."

Branch Office in Hongkong will be releasing an "Anniversary" batch of films.

In addition to the latest features, "Okey For Sound" is a dramatic pictorial history of the talking picture from its crude beginning in Edison's laboratory to the technical perfection of the present day. Released by Warner Brothers in conjunction with the world-wide celebration of the 20th Anniversary of Talking Pictures, the highly absorbing two-reeler effectively depicts the tremendous strides made by the motion picture industry in the 20 memorable years since the advent of sound.

STRICT CONTROL IN JAPAN AMERICAN TASK FORCE 77

Tokyo, Sept. 30.—SCAP's Price Control, and Ration Division announced to-day that all rentals on Japanese houses and land will be frozen at today's existing level, according to a new control ordinance promulgated by the Japanese authorities. The new ordinance is intended to prevent abuses in subletting and renting of portions of buildings.—Central News.

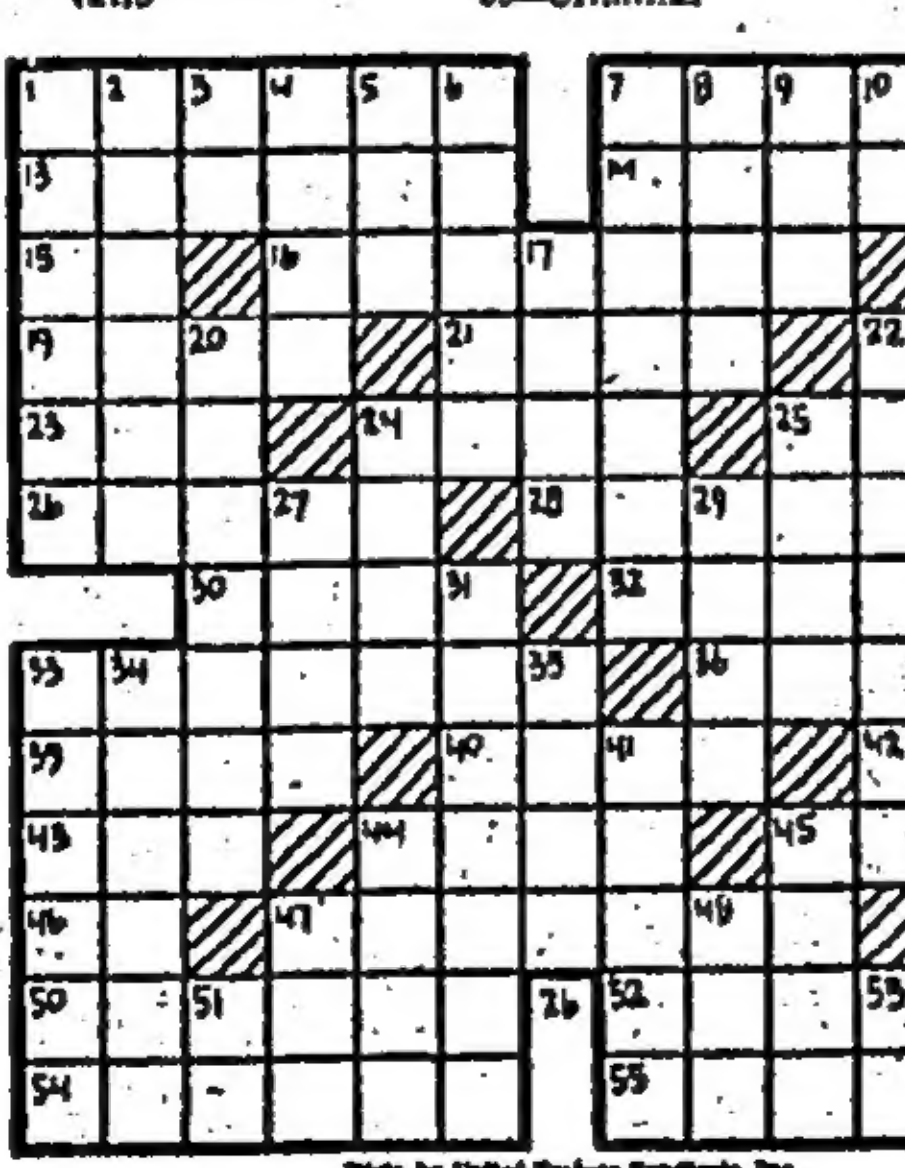
Tokyo, Sept. 29.—The United States Task Force 77 under Rear-Admiral Frederick MacMohan, comprising the aircraft-carriers Princeton and Tarawa, two cruisers and nine destroyers, has arrived at Yokosuka for a eight-day visit. This Task Force plans to visit Shanghai and Tsingtao and will return to Guam on November 8.—Reuter.

Crossword Puzzle

ANSWER TO PREVIOUS PUZZLE

ACROSS
1—Come ashore
2—Order of miles
3—Everything
4—May
5—In direction of
6—Mischievous
7—The lobby
8—Thin board
9—Kind of earth
10—Barbarian
11—Owner
12—Quantity of paper
13—Ten of Capital
14—Male duck
15—Award
16—Mathematical ratio

DOWN
17—Slight depression
18—To mimic
19—Apparent
20—Inherited land held by freemen
21—Not too
22—Took a seat
23—It follows
24—Not too
25—Age (var.)
26—Mix up
27—Barbarian
28—Close
29—Child's word for father
30—English songbird
31—"Was afraid of"
32—Steadfast
33—Ornamental



NANCY Fate Is Against Them



Dennis Morgan and Irene Manning in Warner Bros. technicolor version of "Desert Song."

PROMISES NOT KEPT

German Party Chief's Attack On Occupation Policies

RIGHT OF FREE SPEECH

Hamburg, Sept. 29.—Dr. Kurt Schumacher, President of the German Social Democratic Party, said in Brunswick to-day that "there are departments of the Military Government from whose conduct one would not always gather that there is a Labour Government in London," the British news service in Germany reports.

Dr. Schumacher was referring to the right of free speech when addressing a mass demonstration. "It should not be overlooked," he said, "that real democracy does not exist in any of the four occupation zones because the authority lies in fact with the military governments."

"The time has come to keep promises. A promise has been given to the German people that it should not be enslaved. But the democratic cells are of no avail unless in some small matters a purely German responsible authority can take effect. The time has come to give the German people the opportunity to show what it can do. Only a Germany which knows neither Eastern nor Western orientation, but only an all-European orientation has any sense and only such a Germany is worth living for."—Reuter.

CHINESE TEXTILE TRADE

Shanghai, Sept. 29.—The China Textile Industry Administration Committee yesterday discussed plans for strengthening China's textile industry and to curb the rising costs of production. The meeting was called by Mr. Wang Yun-wu, Minister for Economic Affairs. The plans are to be submitted to the leading-textile factories for study and comment and counter-proposals after which the Administration will formulate the final scheme.—Central News.

According To Culbertson

(Copyright, 1946, by Ely Culbertson)

Leading the "unbid suit" it not under control. North's raise in no trump also suggested that he did not fear the unbid spade suit.

Both sides vulnerable. Match-point duplicate.

NORTH
♠A8
♥KJ42
♦AK1005
♣Q7

WEST
♠J1075
♥1075
♦Q7
♣KJ05

EAST
♠432
♥AK96
♦8432
♣84

SOUTH
♠KQ96
♥83
♦86
♣A10032

The bidding:
North: 1♠, 2♠, 3♠, 4♠, 5♠, 6♠, 7♠, 8♠, 9♠, 10♠, 11♠, 12♠, 13♠, 14♠, 15♠, 16♠, 17♠, 18♠, 19♠, 20♠, 21♠, 22♠, 23♠, 24♠, 25♠, 26♠, 27♠, 28♠, 29♠, 30♠, 31♠, 32♠, 33♠, 34♠, 35♠, 36♠, 37♠, 38♠, 39♠, 40♠, 41♠, 42♠, 43♠, 44♠, 45♠, 46♠, 47♠, 48♠, 49♠, 50♠, 51♠, 52♠, 53♠, 54♠, 55♠, 56♠, 57♠, 58♠, 59♠, 60♠, 61♠, 62♠, 63♠, 64♠, 65♠, 66♠, 67♠, 68♠, 69♠, 70♠, 71♠, 72♠, 73♠, 74♠, 75♠, 76♠, 77♠, 78♠, 79♠, 80♠, 81♠, 82♠, 83♠, 84♠, 85♠, 86♠, 87♠, 88♠, 89♠, 90♠, 91♠, 92♠, 93♠, 94♠, 95♠, 96♠, 97♠, 98♠, 99♠, 100♠.

U.S. SURPLUS GOODS

May be Sold to Germans In American Zone

Washington, Sept. 29.—A proposal to sell millions of dollars worth of surplus United States equipment to the Germans in the American zone of Germany has been under consideration by the United States Government for some time, but no details have been settled, Reuter learned authoritatively here to-day.

It is understood goods with a potential war use would be excluded but the surplus would include such items as road-building machinery, vehicles and tools. No plan for payment has been devised.

MANILA-CANTON HITCH

Further negotiations between the Chinese and the United States authorities was the reason given by CNAC at Canton for the cancellation of the Pan-American World Airways survey flight to Canton on September 21. The Lightfoot Clipper, a luxurious Douglas airliner, was poised at Manila that Saturday morning to perform the trip which at the last minute was cancelled. The Clipper returned to San Francisco on a regular schedule.

Frank Buck To Shoot Colour Film Of Jungle

Expedition in South Asia At Year's End

New York, Sept. 29 (UP).—Equipped with movie cameras and seven years of stored up energy, Frank Buck will return to familiar hunting grounds in south Asia at the end of the year to replenish the sadly depleted stock of wild animals in American zoos and circuses and to make the first jungle technicolor motion picture on record. A trip to his Singapore headquarters was originally planned for the end of this month but because of technical difficulties in securing the technicolor film by the film company for whom he is shooting, it was postponed until December, possibly January.

He plans to fly to Amsterdam and thence by the Dutch KLM line to Rome, Cairo, Basra, Karachi, Calcutta and Singapore, the entire trip taking seven and a half days in comparison with 32 days in his previous fifty odd trips which he had taken to south Asia since 1912.

Despite warnings from friends, including the Sultan of Johore, who is at present in London, that Malaya is in a state of extreme unrest with banditry, murders and black marketeering rampant, Buck said he was restless and could not wait any longer.

Among others, Buck is hunting for the Ringling Brothers, the St. Louis Zoo and the Bronx Zoo. The Ringling Brothers want at least 10 elephants. The others are in dire need of leopards, tigers, pythons (nothing less than 20 feet), rare antelopes of all kinds and monkeys.

The hunting will take Buck and his native helpers through north Malaya, Burma, India and Ceylon and, possibly, the Himalayas and the Dutch East Indies. Buck said he expects to collect the animals, shoot the picture and be back in the United States by mid-April, 1947.

AMERICAN MARINES

Presence Part of China's Foreign Policy

COMMENT BY DR. WANG

Tientsin, Sept. 29.—On the occasion of the first anniversary of the United States Marines' arrival in China to-day, US Marines Commander, Maj-Gen Samuel L. Howard, issued a statement addressed to the Chinese people in North China, explaining the reason for the stationing of Marines in China.

He declared that although a small group of the Chinese nation thought otherwise, he personally was confident that the existing close friendship between China and America would continue since the greater number of Chinese people appreciate the fact that America was most concerned over the welfare of China and her people.—Central News.

Part of Policy

Shanghai, Sept. 29.—Speaking on the occasion of the first anniversary of the arrival in China of US Marines, Dr. C. T. Wang, former Ambassador to America, said that the presence of the Marines in China was part of China's foreign policy and that the people should support this policy.

Dr. Wang said none should harbor any prejudice over the presence of the Marines of Chinese soil. The Marines were here with the full consent of the Chinese Government to assist in the disarmament of Japanese servicemen and in the repatriation of Japanese POWs. As soon as their task in China was completed, the Chinese Government would request their withdrawal.—Central News.

DEPARTURES IN 1946 FROM AUSTRALIA EXCEED ARRIVALS BY HALF

Largely because of the sailing of brides of United States and British servicemen, the number of permanent departures from Australia have exceeded arrivals in the past 18 months.

In 1946 permanent arrivals numbered 7,612 and departures 10,785. This year the deficit has continued with 7,808 arriving, compared with 14,767 departing.—Reuter.

EDINBURGH AS RIVAL TO SALZBURG

Edinburgh hopes to rival pre-war Salzburg with a three-week international festival of Music and Drama next year.

Arrangements are being made for all inclusive tours from Norway, Sweden, Denmark and other European countries, bookable through the main travel agencies for the festival, which will be held between August 24 and September 14.

The committee plans to accommodate 35,000 visitors during those three weeks. Artists are expected to include many of the best European names.—Reuter.

FLASHES FROM
BRITAIN

Eight out of 10 new tenants of houses on Reading's municipal housing estates are ex-Servicemen. Believing that the ex-Servicemen should come first, the town is doing all in its power to obtain accommodation for them.

The position has been investigated in other towns comparable in size with Reading—the population is about 110,000—and the highest percentages that could be found of ex-Servicemen being rehoused was 65 per cent. So with 22.32 per cent. of the tenancies going to former soldiers, sailors and airmen, Reading thinks it has created a record.

The town of Bedford is to have full civil airport facilities at Twin Woods and in course of time is likely to become the centre of the research side of the aircraft industry in this country, a sum of some £20,000,000 having been mentioned as being the cost of this gigantic scheme, since Britain in the forefront of technical development in aircraft.

It is not often that an athlete who has only taken up running for a few weeks should find himself County champion in the 100 yards and 220 yards after his first competitive outing, but this actually happened at Goldington Road when the County championships were run off. This new star is H. J. Burroughs.

When a Cardiff milk vendor was summoned for selling milk adulterated with 48 per cent. added water his only comment was "I want to know how the water got into the milk." "This is a really scandalous case," the Cardiff sanitary magistrate, Mr. Godfrey Parsons, said and added "Your milk was nearly half water. The maximum penalty is £20 but if it were more I should have fined you more."

Merseyside seems to be recovering slowly but surely from its war wounds and here and there new buildings are replacing their blitzed predecessors. Work has started on a big block of tenements, and dotted throughout the area are the foundations, and in some cases the completed buildings of the City's permanent housing drive—probably the most pressing of all the local problems.

Park Barn Estate, Guildford, which twelve months ago was pasture land, has now a self-contained community of its own. The 100 pre-fabricated houses which have been going up there during the month at the rate of five or six a day are

University College
For Malaya?FIRST STEP TO FOUNDING
OF A 'VARSITY'

The suggestion that a University College should be created in Malaya as the first step towards the establishment of a University of Malaya has been viewed favourably by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. George Hall.

Announcing this educational authorities in Singapore reported the arrival of Dr. T. Priestley, Vice-Chancellor of Birmingham University who is to examine plans for higher education in Malaya, and to advise the Governor-General and the Governments of the Malayan Union and Singapore.

Dr. Priestley's mission arises out of the Asquith Commission's report, and its recommendation that each area of the Colonial Empire should have its own University as "an inescapable corollary of any policy which aims at the achievement of colonial self-government."

Existing institutions of higher education in Malaya and Singapore include Raffles College, the College of Medicine, the Technical College at Kuala Lumpur, the Schools of Agriculture and Forestry, and the Malay Women Teachers' Training College. —Reuter.

JAP OIL REFINERIES

Tokyo, Sept. 30.—SCAP to-day ordered all oil refineries outside the oilfield areas to cease operation by November 30 as a means of closing down all refineries processing imported crude oil and restricting refinery capacity to oil produced only in Japan.

SCAP's Industry and Reparations Division Chief explained that the order will stop the practice of shipping crude oil from one part of Japan to another in order to keep the refineries operating and will also concentrate the refining capacity to the portion of the industry most likely to remain in Japan after the industrial disarmament and reparations removals in Japan.—Central News.

completed. The houses are brought from Bristol in four sections on big trailers. The sections are then lowered on to steel tracks and pinned together with steel pins, water and electricity services are connected, and people are ready to move into them almost the same day.

England—Hongkong
By Direct Air Route

BEHIND the British Overseas Airways Corporation's inauguration of the "Dragon" service to the Far East lies a story of planning, initial success, interruption, and final achievement. Captain W. Armstrong, a veteran pilot of the BOAC, had much to do with the planning, and here relates how, in 1935, he surveyed the Far Eastern section of the route—from Penang to Hongkong via Indo-China and Hainan—flying a de Havilland 86.

His efforts, backed by the organisation of the BOAC, have brought into being the first direct air link between Britain and Hongkong.

In 1931, while I was stationed in Cairo with Imperial Airways, my chief, Woods Humphrey, asked me what routes I thought would be worth while considering for development in the future.

We had just got our first Empire routes under way, and were then operating as far east as Delhi. This was done by crossing central Europe in various ways and by various routes, partly by air and partly by rail as far as Italy—at that time we were actually sending the service by rail through Italy to Brindisi, then flying the Mediterranean in Short Brothers flying-boats.

These aircraft, which were very robust as aircraft, having also excellent seaworthiness, used Alexandria as their terminus. From there, the passengers had to make the journey to Cairo by rail, and to begin their long flight to India by land plane from the RAF aerodrome at Heliopolis, some four miles from Cairo. It took four days for the flight from Delhi to Heliopolis, and about another three from home.

Link To Hongkong
We can feel amused at this speed now, but we were looking into the future, both as to new routes and extensions on existing ones, as well as to faster speeds. We were planning then, in fact, to extend to Australia. When, therefore, Woods Humphrey asked me my views, I said that at any rate we must run a link up to Hongkong, and eventually to Shanghai and Tokyo from the main Australian Empire route. So when, some four years later, in the autumn of 1935, I was asked if I would take on the survey of a proposed route between Penang and Hongkong, I was very thrilled.

The route proposed was via Indo-China and Hainan, and the aircraft a de Havilland 86. This was a small four-engined plane with seating accommodation for only eight passengers. I had flown this aircraft quite a bit in Europe, and liked it for its stability and great reliability. It was very much like a car, and I was to make over unexplored jungle and little-traversed sea.

Fairly Easy Schedule
We were an exceptionally large crew for this small aircraft, consisting of Richardson, my first officer, a radio officer, and a young de Havilland trained engineer. But then we were to be self-contained. Being on survey is very much of a pioneering affair; you are not well-served, and you have to do what things are like by experience. We should have to learn all there was to know about refuelling, the radio facilities, what the radio-navigational aids were like, the weather-forecasting organisation, and the aerodromes.

We left Croydon in high spirits to a fairly easy schedule, and were to make a first official call at Saigon where we actually had our appointment. We were expected to show the flag there, and it was important to start off right with the French, whose fascinating colony we were to use for the next few years. Our route was to follow the established Empire route to Bangkok, and then we were to fly direct to Saigon.

I am afraid we were a little complacent for one incident stands out in my memory. Flying over India while south of Delhi, over country not particularly well mapped, I handed over to Richardson while I studied the map to fix our position. I had just verified that we were right on track, and calculated that in twenty minutes we should be a few miles north of Jhansi, when Richardson suddenly stiffened.

I sensed something I could not put a name to, looked up, and there in front of us, only a second in time away, was what looked like the biggest bird I had ever seen. There was little time to think, but I saw in a flash that whether I tried to pull over or dive below I had not the slightest chance of missing, and I knew that we were in for something unpleasant. A fifty-pound bird can do considerable damage if you hit it at 140 miles an hour. I grabbed the controls, shut off all four engines, and pushed the nose down.

Jarred In Seats
Over the top went the bird—but only just; and we all ducked. Then followed a thud which jarred us all in our seats. I held the controls for a moment, then gingerly felt them. They responded, so I looked back to see what the tail really looked like. This bit I could see looked all right, except that it had movement—which, of course, it should not have had.

So I came down low, just clear of the ground. I thought we would hurt ourselves less by flying at this low altitude if something big broke away. I kept the engine engines throttled right back to relieve the strain on the tail, and flew on the outboard ones to Jhansi. The tail was badly damaged, all the bracing having been carried away on one side. We got the spares we wanted from Karachi and repaired the job ourselves, the whole delay only cost-

Ancient Cities
Of IndiaSame Organisation As
In Mesopotamia

The ancient cities of Harappa and Mohenjodaro in the Indus Valley of northern India, dating back to 4,000 or 5,000 BC, were organised on the same rigid system as the contemporary cities of Ur and Lagash in Mesopotamia with their dominant priesthood and priest-kings, the recent discovery of a skeleton in a reed shroud found at Harappa has disclosed, says United Press.

Archaeologists said this discovery, accompanied by the fact that the principal mound at Harappa constituted a high citadel on the same lines as those of Mesopotamia, may effectively challenge the traditional interpretation of the Indus Valley civilisation, which has so long insisted on drawing a contrast between the rigid centralised administration of Mesopotamia and Egypt and the milder and perhaps more democratic system of the Indus Valley civilisation.

Dr. Mortimer Wheeler, Director General of the Central Advisory Board on Archaeology, said in his report to the Board that excavations at Harappa had disclosed a burial, the first of its kind to be found in India, in which the skeleton had been placed in a reed shroud within a wooden coffin surrounded by an extensive group of pottery. Harappa's principal mound, discovered to have been a high citadel with a mud brick defence 40 feet wide and 40 feet high, faced externally by a wall of burned brick, along with the shroud skeleton, are said to constitute final convincing proof of the connection between the two civilisations, signifying influence in one direction or the other.

Earlier expeditions to Harappa and Mohenjodaro by Sir John Marshall and others disclosed an ancient Indian civilisation which in about 3,000 BC had already reached a considerable degree of refinement. Trade connections between the Indus Valley and Sumeria in Mesopotamia and cultural affinities were documented in works of art discovered by these archaeologists.

Outstanding among discoveries at Harappa were animal engravings on seals and little statuettes in terracotta, stone or bronze, among them a bronze girl in a dancing pose anticipating later qualities of Indian plastic art. The chief occupation of the peoples of Harappa and Mohenjodaro was trading, archaeologists stated. Their buildings were plain, functional and without great artistic merit, consisting mainly of houses, store houses, baths and wells, and no certain traces of temples or palaces have been found.

However, archaeologists also said the cities' drainage system were perfect.

AUSTRALIA DOES NOT
WANT JAP GOODS

"Of all enemy countries, Japan should be the last to be allowed to trade with Australia," it was stated at a meeting of the New South Wales Wholesale Distributors of Crockery and Glassware.

A resolution that this policy should be adopted was passed, adding: "The British pottery industry is entitled to protection against unfair competition from any enemy country descending to flagrant copying of design or decoration or which may offer its merchandise on a dumping basis. It is suggested that such practices be controlled by regulation, prohibiting entry into the Commonwealth."—Reuter.

a privilege to see this thing—a demonstration of nature to be seen and wondered at, and to think about. We came again to Saigon in the early morning. But the good weather was no more. We were warned that heavy cloud was upon the whole of the coast, and that all the eastern mountain range was in cloud, too. So we flew low up the coast and were soon in the heavy tropical rain and low cloud—cloud down to a few feet from the water.

In Terms Of Meteor
So intense was the rain that we heard it hammering on the wings above the noise of the engines. The continued intensity of it all surprised us; we wondered how much water the engines might be taking in, but they never faltered. It was on this day that we learned that on this coastline they talked of rainfall in terms of so many metres a year, and a metre is about forty inches. But we were to learn many things on these flights; one thing, that by flying high it was possible to get out of the worst of the weather and avoid nearly all the rain. Another vital thing was that by flying high in one direction and lower in the other it was possible to have following winds both ways; this confirmed the theories of the meteorologists in Hongkong.

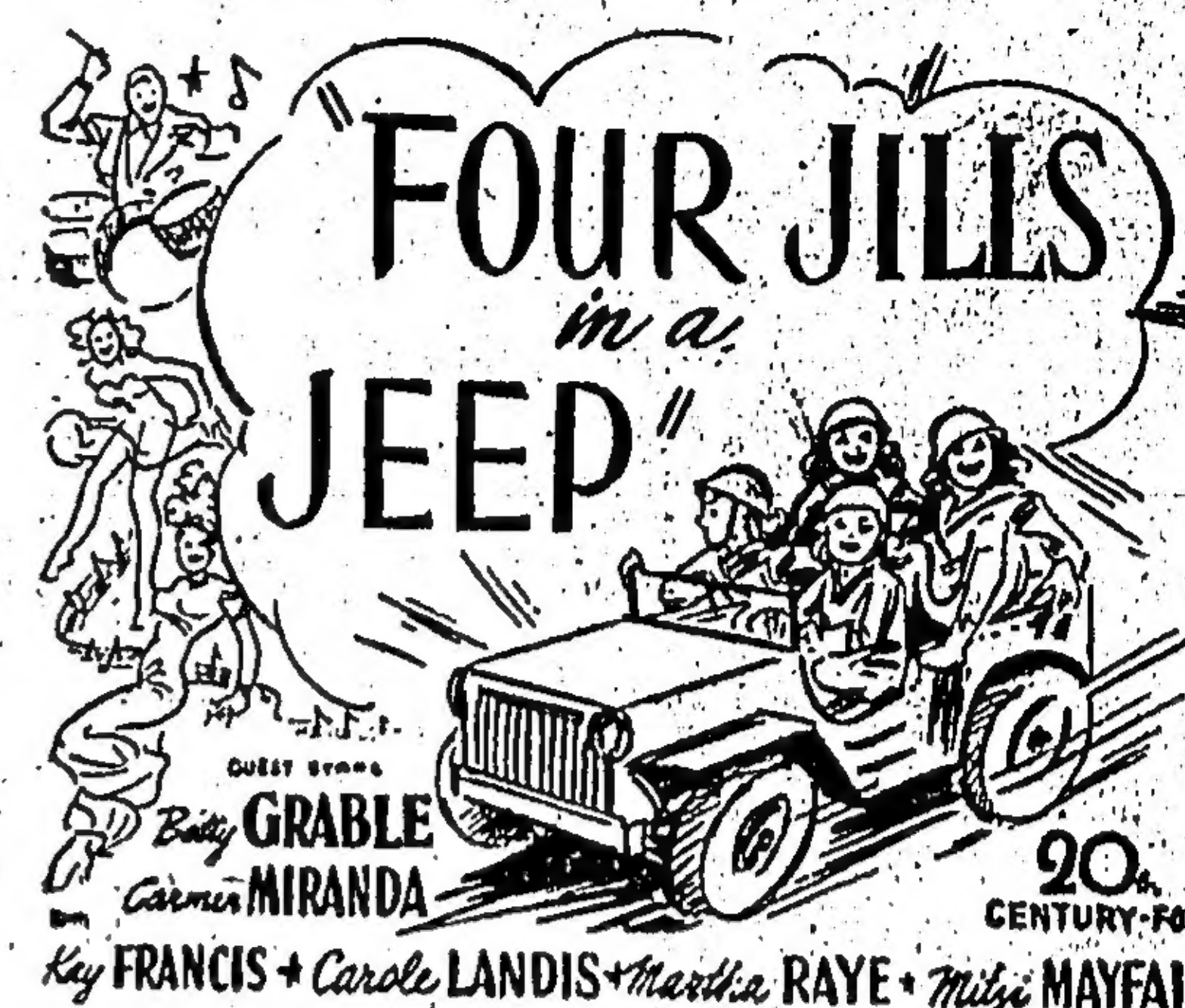
Well, that was how I helped to get this first Penang-Hongkong service going in 1935; a regular service which continued unbroken until the Japanese cut our communications in 1942.

Now we are starting again; the first flight of a new service. But with what improvements! I hope that my first dream will come true soon—to see this service extend to Shanghai and to Tokyo as soon as conditions permit.

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